

VUS SOL 7 Review Sheet

CIVIL WAR

KEY PLAYERS:

Abraham Lincoln -President of the United States during the Civil War who insisted that the Union be held together (by force if necessary).

Jefferson Davis-President of the Confederacy

Ulysses S. Grant-Union military commander, who won victories over the South after several Union commanders had failed.

William Tecumseh Sherman- Grant's General who practiced total war in the South-especially Georgia.

Robert E. Lee-Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia (Lee opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force) urged Southerners to accept defeat and unite as Americans again even when some Southerners wanted to fight on after Appomattox.

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson-- Lee's right-hand General-his death at Chancellorsville was a major loss to the Confederacy.

Frederick Douglass- was a former slave who became a prominent black abolitionist prior to the Civil War.He urged Lincoln to recruit former slaves to fight in the Union army.

EVENTS and BATTLES:

The primary reason why seven states seceded from or rebelled against the Union in 1860 and 1861 was to protest the election of Abraham Lincoln as President, because they feared he would try to abolish slavery.

The strategic plan of the CONFEDERATE military was defensive. Their strengths were good generals, highly motivated soldiers defending their homeland, and cotton as a money resource.

The strategic plan of the UNION military was called the *Anaconda Plan*. Its objectives included: capturing the Confederate capital of Richmond; gaining control of the Mississippi River; and blockading the coasts of the Confederate states .Their strengths were railroads, factories, and greater food production.

FT. SUMTER,SOUTH CAROLINA- APRIL 1861- The bombardment of Ft. Sumter in South Carolina was the first act of violence(spark) in the Civil War in .PGS.338-339

MONITOR V MERRIMAC(HAMPTON ROADS)- 1862-Hampton Roads was the site of an important contest between the Confederate ironclad ship Merrimac and the Union iron ship Monitor. The Monitor was the first ship to house its cannons in a revolving turret. Considered a draw. PG.343

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM ,MARYLAND- 1862 -Robert. E. Lee- *Bloodiest single day in history 26,000 died. Considered a draw.* After the battle of Antietam, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation which declared slaves in rebel territory to be free.It made the destruction of slavery a Northern war aim. It also discouraged any interference of foreign governments. Pgs. 344-345

Although the South had several superior military leaders, the death of *General Stonewall Jackson* on the battlefield(Chancellorsville-1863) was a heavy blow to the leadership of the Confederate armies.

GETTYSBURG,PENNSYLVANIA 1863-Robert E. Lee -was where the South's army was stopped. The battle there is considered the turning point of the Civil War. It lasted 3 days.Union losses 23,000,Confederate losses,28,000. 30% of soldiers. PGS.357-360

In his Gettysburg Address, to commemorate the dead, President Lincoln described the Civil War as a struggle to preserve the nation. It was dedicated to the proposition that “all men are created equal” and that was ruled by a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people”. He believed America was “one nation” not a collection of sovereign states (as the Southerners believed).

SHERMAN’S MARCH-BURNING OF ATLANTA, GA.-1864-Union General William Tecumseh Sherman stated that “War is hell,” and then proceeded to have his army lay waste to large parts of Georgia and South Carolina in a campaign of total war. West Virginia would form as a result of its anti-slavery position and would be admitted to Union in 1863.

APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE, VIRGINIA-APRIL 9, 1865-The last major Confederate army, commanded by General Robert E. Lee, surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House bringing an end to the war. PG.365

AFRICAN AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS:

African Americans played a major role in the Union Army. Considering the size of their population, they made a very large contribution to the war effort, by the war’s end they made up about 10% of the Union Army. However they were forced to serve in segregated units. In addition, when captured by the Confederates, they were not treated as prisoners of war. Instead, they were immediately killed. 54th Infantry-Glory

WOMEN IN THE WAR- Women nurses(Clara Barton) played an important role as well as women defending their farms and homes. She started the RED CROSS.Mary Chestnut (a southern woman)kept a famous diary.

POST WAR-RECONSTRUCTION-

At the war’s end *Northern and Midwest industry was booming* because of the investment of war profits. Northerners sought to expand markets.

The Transcontinental Railroad, completed in 1869, spurred Westward expansion.It moved settlers between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

As a result of the war, the *South’s economy lay in ruins*, and a large class of poor tenant farmers developed(sharecroppers). Slavery had ended as a labor system. Thousands of acres of farmland had been destroyed. Also, the percentage of national wealth held by the South fell greatly.It would remain the poorest section of the United States for decades.It would be several decades before the economy would flourish.

Northerners that came to the South after the Civil War to take advantage of the economic conditions were called *carpetbaggers*

President Lincoln believed that the attempted secession was illegal. However, he felt that the federal government should not punish the South. He wanted Reconstruction to quickly restore legitimate state governments that were loyal to the Union.

The Civil War had decided the issue of nullification .This meant states could not again void an act of Congress that they deemed unconstitutional.

After Lincoln's assassination -1865 by John Wilkes Booth, Radical Republicans passed the Reconstruction Act of 1867 which included:

- 1) abolishing the state governments approved by Presidents Lincoln and Johnson;
- 2) dividing the Southern states into five military districts;
- 3) setting up requirements for readmission to the Union.

Radical Republicans believed in aggressively guaranteeing voting and other civil rights to African Americans. This clashed with Lincoln's successor -Andrew Johnson. *Andrew Johnson was impeached* and almost removed from office by the Radical Republicans in Congress.

As a result of the Compromise of 1877,

- 1) military occupation of the South ended in return for support in the electoral college from Southern Democrats for Republicans.
 - 2) Former Confederates were then able to gain control of the Democratic party and
 - 3) the "Jim Crow Era" began. The "Jim Crow Era" was a long period in the South in which African Americans were denied the full rights of American citizenship.
- RECONSTRUCTION ENDS.

CIVIL WAR AMENDMENTS-

The Thirteenth Amendment outlawed slavery in the United States.

The Fourteenth Amendment says that: states are prohibited from denying equal rights under the law to any American. All people entitled to equal protection under the law. Equal rights for everyone.

The Fifteenth Amendment-Voting rights were guaranteed regardless of "race,color,or previous condition of servitude"(former slaves).This means black males could vote-they gained suffrage.